

NEW TRENDS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT :

Indian English literature has changed significantly since independence. The arrival of modernism can be felt in English sentences. Dalit and biographical literature Diaspora literature is of interest to Indian English literature. Writing Indian in English has undergone major changes in content, characteristics and language.

Keywords : Modernism, Dalit literature, Diaspora Literature, shorter fiction forms. Realism

Literature in India has now no longer remained equal due to the fact its first degrees of improvement long term ago. Indian Literature has accelerated value, range and maturity. The boom of Indian writing in English follows positive unique patterns. It stepped forward from the imitative level to the practical to the mental to the experimental level. The 1980's occupy a completely unique function in Indian writing in English. During this period, a few prominent women writers posted their first works.

The 21st century proved to the world that English literature is no longer the only state of Empire England. Indian fiction in English has always responded to modern trends. Early Indian fiction focused on portraying the social reality of the time. Various languages have enriched Indonesian-English scripts.

The most striking tendency of Indian writing in English is that the background is Indian and the language is foreign, but adapted to the needs of Indians. The new English fiction shows confidence in tackling new subjects and experimenting with new techniques and approaches to tackle those subjects.

Anita Desai is a famous contemporary Indian writer. She writes about urban society, contemporary issues, and the sensibilities of India, Europe, and the United States. Amitav Ghosh is the best creative novelist. This is the best example of the multifaceted brilliance of modern India. Gauche depicts a social and human drama of psychological strength with delicate words and images.

Postcolonial perspectives have influenced the critical and creative aspects of Indian English fiction. Industrialization, urbanization, globalization, and modernization represent the minor trends featured in post-independence Indian English literature. Another important trend is diversity, heterogeneity and diversity in the world of sociocultural reality and ideas. This is related to Bakhtin's insight into the interactive nature of discourse and the importance of interactive speech. There was a big change in Indian postcolonial literature. Independent

authors focused on topics such as nationalism, patriotism, and the economic and political development of the country.

The post-independence writer emphasized the challenger in dealing with the newly discovered freedom. Problems such as poverty, literacy, naxalite, women's empowerment, and all forms of freedom have occupied the hearts of Indians. This was also reflected in the Indian script. Salmon Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Chassis Despande, Manju Kajol, Aravind Adiga, Chetan Bagat and others, to name just a few new authors. In his novel *The Hungry Tide*, Amitav Ghosh described the atrocities committed by tribal people under the new Native American ruler. At Manju Kapoor's *A Married Woman*, you can observe how different members of the family enjoy their freedom. There is a kind of social freedom struggle in Indian society. Arundhati Roy was primarily interested in the abuse of power over the state's population. Authors such as Bharati Mukherjee, Chitra Divakaruni Banerjee, Jhumpa Lahri and Kiran Desai have investigated various issues in Indian society. Kiran Desai. "Inheritance of Loss" is a sad explanation of India's struggle for survival after missing various stages of life.

Translation as a New Trend in Literature :

In 21st Century Translation Literature acquired a huge phenomenon. In India translations of regional literature into English became the new trend. Entire works of Premchand, Rabindranath Tagore, Vijay Tedulkar, and Subramanya Brarathi are available in Translation. Another important trend is the emergence of women writers Mahesweta Devi of West Bengal is an activist and writer who championed the cause of marginalized tribal people in West Bengal Girish Karnad's work into Translation is another milestone.

Emergence of Dalit and Biographical Literature :

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Emergence of Dalit and Biographical Literature :

Dalit Literature is another major trend in post-independence period. Ompuri Valmiki's Jootham and Bamas "Karukku". These writes ereased the gap between fact and fiction. They have presented their autobiographies into great literature. Mahesh Dattani and Manjula Padmanabham produced fiction where the characters are portrayed far from the mainstream of literature. Biographical literature become the trend that everyone followed.

Realism has been a major trend in post-independence writing in English. There are five broad types of realism – social realism, psychological realism, historical realism, mythical realism and magical realism. Kamala Markandaya, Nayantara Sehgal and Shashi Desphpande lay emphasis on social realism and family relationship. Nayantara Sehgal writes about political

situation in the country, and politics become a metaphor for her fiction. Anita Desai on the other hand dives deep into human psyche and writes about psychological realism. My moral realism is found in the novels of Shashi Tharoor, the great Indian novel and the hornet of Kiran Nagarkar. Vikram Seth has proved that Indian novelists not only write about India, they also write about other countries and the world. British-Indian novelists experimented with magical realism with Salman Rushdie's *Midnight Children* (1980).

Feminist critics and gender studies have encouraged female writers to write freely about love and sex and especially about a woman's right to be liked as she sees fit. This led to depictions of lesbian relationships in fiction as Manju Kapur did in *A Married Woman*. In short, the trend of writing in English by Indians reflects emerging trends around the world. Along with these tendencies, Indian writers have pursued their own styles that are characteristic of Indian realism.

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